Mashington Sentinel

EDITED BY

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH

AND BEVERLEY TUCKER AUGUST 28, 1855.

EST D. H. P. STEN, is our authorized agent collecting accounts due this office, and for obtraining new subscribers in Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL SMITH is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due to the Sentine newspaper establishment.

KANSAS - GOVERNOR REEDER-

STATE CONSTITUTION.

We publish below the Message of Ex-Govern Reeder to the House of Representatives of Kansas, in which he announced his removal from office. Some of the Kansas papers represent that this communication filled the members with delight, though they properly restrained all indecent

Message from Governor Reeder. The private Secretary of Gov. Reeder presented the following message from His Excellency, the Ex-Governor of Kansas:

To the Honorable the members of the Council and House of Representatives, of the Territo-

ry of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—Although in my message to your bodies, under date of the 21st ult., I stated that I was unable to convince myself of the legality of your session at this place, for reasons then given; and, although that opinion still remains unchanged; yet, masmuch as my reasons were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your Houses have, up to this time. were not satisfactory to you, and the bills passed by your Houses have, up to this time, been sent to me for approval; it is proper that I should in-form you that after your adjournment, of yester-day, I received official notification that my func-tions, as Governor of the Territory, were termi-nated. No successor having arrived, Secretary Woodson will, of course, peform the duties of the office as acting Governor.

A. H. REEDER.

Shawner Mission School, Aug. 16, 1855.

The action of the committee of the Legislatur to which was committed the subject of the formation of a State Constitution and the propriety of applying for admission into the Union, was as

Shall Kansas be a State Immediately.

The committee to whom was referred Dr. Stringfellow's act to provide for the call of a Con-Stringfellow's act to provide for the call of a Cenvention to form a State Constitution reported "that it would be premature to provide for the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution without first submitting the question to the people at the polls, as to whether they desire such a step to be taken, even if the proposition was concluded that we possess or will possess by the proposed time the requisite population. There are other reasons of importance which would tend to the conviction that the bill is premature, which will appear from a mere suggestion. Kansas will apply for admission as a slave State, and if admitted at all it must be done partly by Northern votes. In the present state of fanatical excitement existing in some of the non-slaveholding States, there is some doubt whether we would be admitted into the Union with a slavery clause in our Constitution, for it will be charged that Kansas does not possess the requisite population—a charge which cannot be statistically and officially refuted. In view of all the circumstances, the committee are of the opinion circumstances, the committee are of the opinion that Kansas should not apply for admission into the Union as long as there is a question as to her right to demand admission by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

tution and laws of the United States.

"The committee herewith propose a substitute to the said bill which provides the initiatory step, the calling of said convention. They would, therefore, reccommend the rejection of said bill and the passage of the substitute.

"JOSEPH C. ANDERSON,
"O. H. BROWNE,
"F. J. MARSHALL.

I Among the matters of news which we publish to-day is anaccount of the war movements of the Allies in the Pacific. They have made a second and more successful attempt upon the Russian fortress of Petropaulowski. Their first attempt, which was made about nine months ago, was a failure, and, as the New York Herald re minds its readers, was so mortifying to the commanders, that the English admiral blew his brains out, and his French colleague died shortly after of chagrin.

This second essay was a success without battle. Orders had been communicated from Saint Petersburg to evacuate the place. Accordingly, on the 17th of April, the authorities. the troops, and all the supplies and materials of war were transported on board a Russian frigate, a corvette, a transport, and two merchant vessels, to the settlement on the river Amoor. The fortifications and Government buildings were destroyed by the Allies. They, however, spared the church, the hospital, and private resi-dences. The only captives found were a hundred Kamschatka dogs, a French naturalized American, and two Americans who raised above the houses the protecting folds of the stars and stripes. The escape of the garrison and the inhabitants is pronounced a master stroke of policy. It occurred under cover of a thick fog, which enabled them to clude the English war steamers which had been blockading the harbor for fifty

## "HARD SHELL" CONVENTION.

Want of space compels us to omit to-day the publication of the proceedings of the late " Hard" Convention of New York. The Albany Argus in a few brief comments says: " We only remark now, and with deep regret, that our expectations that this convention would respond to the prevalent feeling of the Democratic masses are disappointed. So fer as the convention could do it, its section of the party has been fenced in with an eight rail fence, and the gates locked, and the keys thrown away, so as to keep away everybody from joining it. This may be a very good way to preserve enough of a party in its purity of seed, but whether it is the best way to ensure a living, active and triumphan

party may be seriously doubted." We shall publish in an early issue the materia portions of the proceedings of this convention.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF GOV BIGLER, OF CALIFORNIA. Governor Bigler, the Democratic candidate the office of Governor of California, made a speech at Brighton on the 13th of July, from

which we take the following brief extract: California is true to the Union-true to California is true to the Union—true to the Democracy—frue to the Constitution and the liberal institutions of our land—and in September next will prove to the world that she, the youngest of the confederacy, is not the latest to send back to her sister States a good report and an overwhelming majority against civil and political proscription, or religious intolerance. The Democracy will do this good work, but not alone. Thousands of patriotic and liberal Whigs—those who followed the lead of the lamented Clay and the great Webster—Whigs who sincerely cherishwho followed the lead of the lamented Chy and the great Webster—Whigs who sincerely cherished the principles of their party as expounded by their distinguished leaders, but who have no sympathy with secret comivings, proscription, and intolerance, will co-operate with, and efficiently aid as in the great struggle.

The mails of Sunday and Monday cor tained a larger amount of news than is usual in these dull dog-days. In order to be enabled to to present as much of it as possible to our readers, company, made the reception address to Presiwe are compelled to curtail editorial matter.

CONSISTENCY, OR PRACTICE 'VS. PRO

"Of the four or five members of the c lergy who "Of the four or five members of the c lergy who have hurried off, it may not become us to speak now. They know their duty. Perha ps this is not the time to indulge in vituperation it for although the disease is not as bad as reported, God's chastening hand is upon us. Our stores, are nearly all closed."—Norfolk Argus.

It is a great pleasure in this world, who we near-

y every one is governed by selfish motive s, to see isinterested consistency showing itself in the carrying out of beart principles in the life , at the sacrifice of personal comfort and personal advance-ment. It is true that examples of this kind are, have thus far gained the good will of the peop' like angels' visits, few and far between; that all, of Greytown. forgetful of those around them, seek only their own safety: and when disease, the enemy alike of the rich and the poor, stalks about the streets, marking the noble and the ignoble, the wise and the ignorant, kept out neither from the palace nor the abode of want-when some terrible epidemic thus sweeps through our midst, the rich leave the scenes of desolation and distress, while the poor are left alone, without comforts and

vithout aid.

In looking around, however, there is a class of every community and every society, who, by their professions, are expected to act differently. Followers of Him, whose chief delight was to do rood; whose footstops and comforting voice sound ed oftener in the abode of distress than in palace of the great; to them we are accomed to look at such a time for consistent, di air terested devotion to the cause of sufferir g humanity. Probably loud in their professio as of attachment to their Master's cause, and violent in their denunciations at every infration of duty in others, we have a right to expect that when the storm of adversity lowers, ther will be found ready to carry out the pre serits of Him whom they follow We know no a tegory more touching in its simplicity, than that given by our Saviour in answer to the question-"Who is my neighbor?" Who is he whom I am to love as myself? And the good, Samaritan, who kindly cared for the wants of his suffering enemy, after he had been disregarded by his friends and natural protectors, has ome down to the men of this generation as a by-word for charity; an example given by their great leader, by which to be governed in their inercourse with their fellow-man, teaching then that their neighbor is every one who needs their

There are two classes of men from among proessed Christians whose duty especially it is to renain wherever they can do good, and particulary when a disease is scourging any place, as Nor folk and Portsmouth are now being afflicted The first are the physicians, men who, more than any others, hold in their hands the balances of life and death, and who are more able to give bodily comfort; and we pay but a merited tribute to tha noble profession, when we acknowledge that but few, if any, are ever found flying from disease bravely and nobly they remain, bearing the chances of death, that they may afford aid and omfort to others.

esistance, however poor or destitute he may be.

The other class is the Christian Ministry. W nave strangely misunderstood the duties and ob jects of the ministry of Christ, if to relieve the ne ssities, comfort the afflictions, and smooth th pillows of the dying, is not the great end of their mission. Death lays his hand upon one who has long lived regardless of the great end for which he was created, and in those last, lingering hours of life, his soul possibly yearns for some one to point him to the hope in death; or the aged saint, who has long lived, looking to his paster for comfort ing under the power of a terrible disease, earnest ly desires his presence, that his faith may be gents.

strengthened by him in that last conflict. How The sad the commentary upon that minister's profeshis Saviour and the souls of his fellow-men, who, as soon as the alarm of disease has spread, leaves his home, his parish, and his flock, to find an asylum of safety for himself, regardless of the nsequences to his charge.

We are by birth, education, and preference. rotestants; yet we would be guilty of bigotry, at which we would blush, did we fail to acknowledge hat devotion which generally characterizes the riesthood of the Romish Church. We believe we may say, they never leave when duty calls them to remain; they are ready to go alike among all classes, giving comfort where it can be given, elieving temporal necessities, and attending to ne spiritual wants of their members and their churches at every hazard, in the way their conciences dictate. No fear of disease, fatigue, or rouble, ever deters them from their duty; they ive consistently devoted to what they have un dertaken to do, and we are much mistaken if their ommission to preach would be long continued, did they prove unfaithful to their sacred trusts. These remarks have been called forth by the

prouncement in the Norfolk papers that very many Christian professors had left, and, above all, that several of the Ministers of the Gospe had gone to place themselves beyond the reach of contagion. We know not who they are who have left, nor who have remained; we have no desire to know the former, for, unless there is some pal liation for their conduct, we could derive neither pleasure nor profit from their acquaintance. There may be some reason why each of them, as individuals, was obliged to go; any previous disease which rendered them more than probably liable to an attack of yellow fever, would certain ly be an excuse for them; but if, in the enjoyment of good health, they have left their parishoners to seek a place of safety for themselves, we have no terms in which to express our abhorrence of their conduct. It is a quaint saying of some old Christian saint in the seventeenth century, "Do your duty and let God take care of the consequences no less true than striking, and we cannot bu view it as a mournful distrust of Providence, when they leave their duties, and seek to take care of themselves. Their duty was among the members of their own churches, and the citizens of their own town; better be absent at any other time than now; the sick, the dying, and the bereaved, all have need of them, and their "brother's blood" will cry unto God for vengeance We wish them no ill, but if they have tender consciences, we would not willingly exchange with them for the gnawings of that conscience, when the newly made graves and empty pews remind them of the ravages that disease has made, and when in sobbing accents the orphan child shall tell of the parent's desire to see them; or the parent, of his desire that he should have spoken to his dying child; it will then be too late, the silent grave will have closed upon them forever. Let them and the Christian ministry everywhere, hear the words of advice to the proud Pharisee, and "Go and do likewise."

An interesting and detailed account the reception given to President Pierce by the large company assembled at the Greenbrier (Va.) White Sulphur Springs, will be found in another column. Among the names of those who prominently figured in the ceremony are many of high distinction. The interest of the occasion was much enhanced by the active participation of ex-President Tyler, who, at the request of the

PROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship George Law arrived at New York on Saturday, from Aspinwall, bringing two weeks later news from California, the mails to August 1st, the sum of \$1,285,616 in treasure, and

442 passengers,

The Aspinwall Courier says that Colonel Kinney and his party are in fine spirits, and had been joined by considerable reinforcements. They are reported as quiet, well-well-disposed persons paying in cash for everything they receive, and in every respect conducting themselves in the

California papers state that the attataken out against Adams & Co., in " courts of San Francisco, amounted dred and eighteen, and that the attachments in all the court total number of bably exceed two hundred

The banking house of Hamlet Davis, at Nevada, had suspended p Robert Tevis, syment—liabilities large. a lawyer, of Downieville Bar dead in a duel with Hon. Charles Lippencot

### OE YELLOW PEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

sicken the heart, and to excite the liveliest sympathy in behalf of the sufferers. There has re ently been an increase of the number of number and physicians, and funds are pouring in from all quarters; means of assistance which, we trust, may fully answer the purposes for which they are so charitably designed:

Dr. John Morris, a Baltimore volunteer, in letter dated Norfolk August 25th, says :

letter dated Norfolk August 25th, says:

"I arrived here yesterday safely, and went immediately to work. The statements in the papers in regard to the epidemic are not exaggerated; on the contrary, they do not convey a true idea of the actual condition of things. You cannot imagine a more sad and melancholy spectacle than Norfolk presents at this present moment. The houses and places of business are all closed—two thirds of the inhabitants fleeing or fled—the streets and market places deserted—and gloom, and fear and consternation every where. Accompanied by Dr. Thompson, I last night, after 10 o'clock, called to see a couple of patients, and I assure you that though we night, after 10 o'clock, called to see a couple of patients, and I assure you that though we passed through the princpal streets we did not meet or see a single soul during our journey. Our footsteps sounded and resounded ominously upon the pavements. Not a single light could be seen in the houses by which we passed, indeed, it only needed a glimpse in the moonlight of a jackall or vulture to realize the picture of an eastern plague stricken city.

or vilture to realize the picture of an eastern plague stricken city.

The disease is not abating in the least. From all that I can learn, I am convinced that there are at least 600 down with it. This in a population now reduced to 8,000, is fearful. In the hotel where we are stopping there are ten patients—one death took place last night.

"The heat is intense, and the atmosphere at night is heavily charged with malaria."

All accounts concur in the fact that the appalling statements in the papers are not in the least gree exaggerated.

# Highly Important from Mexico-Abdica

NEW ORLEANS, August 25,-The steamer Oriza ba has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz to ne 23d instant.

e 23d instant. Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th nstant, with an escort of 2,500 men, and signed his abdication at Perote. He embarked on the 27th instant, at Vera Cruz, for Havana.

Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined the insur-

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. Gen eral Carre is provisional President of Mexico.

All the State prisoners had been liberated. A mob had gutted a large number of houses neluding that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law. The appointment of Senor Vidal, as Minister to he United States, (who came passenger in the

rizaba.) is revoked. A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two r olted battalions and a regiment that continued aithful to Santa Ann. The former were beaten and left in the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were tilled before order was restored.

Dispatches from Saint Louis represent that the third crop of grain has been destroyed in Utah, and that the prospect of famine is imminent; also that the Hon. L. Shaver, one of the Judges of the Territory, was found dead in his bed on the 29th of June, and was buried with great cere-

BALLOON ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK .- Professo Elliott made a balloon ascension, on horseback, at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday of last week. The

Republican says: Agreeably to announcement, Professor Ellio ade his zerial voyage on horseback. The ground inside of the enclosure was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, to witness his perilous voyage, while outside the numbers could only be enumerated by thousands. There were many who ought the "horse" would not go up; but true to hought the horse would not go up; but the to he appointed time, he was harnessed to the erial car, and at a given signal, and with Pro-lessor Elliott on his back, off they went to the regions of air. The horse behaved himself most mirably, and looked around and down upon the earth apparently in the most perfect astonishment. His hoofs never for a moment "clawed be air," but he contented himself by gazing, in the air," but he contented himself by gazing, in most perfect horse wonder, at the peculiar situation of things. Professor Elliott seemed as much at home upon his charger as if he were upon a Macademized road. As far as the eye could reach, both horse and rider appeared to be getting

ve believe, ever attempted in America, and in the cience of œronauts St. Louis ranks as the Paris

f the continent.

Last evening, we understand that the officers of the steamer Keystone, which arrived between eight and nine o'clock, saw the bettloon and horse coming down in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Missouri river, and from all ap-pearances made a safe landing.

CHURCHES IN RUSSIA.—There are no seats in any of the Greek churches, and even the Emperor himself must stand during the service. The priests are almost all majestic looking men—tall, with their hair falling over their shoulders, and beard sometimes half-way to their waists. They are not allowed to wear any ornament. In the centre of the church, on Good Friday, is placed a body of the Redeemer, either painted or in relief, and a book which is laid upon the breast.—Their sorrow seems real. Their sad faces and earnest manner show what they feel. CHURCHES IN RUSSIA .- There are no seats in

MAIL ROBBERY .- The Jersey City (N. J. Mail. Rossery.—The Jersey City (N. J.)
Sentinel of Saturday last says that a man who
called at the office of that paper on Friday had
found a package of notes and drafts, to the
amount of \$2,000, in the woods near Bergen, N.
J., and, after much trouble had succeeded in restoring them to their rightful owners in New,
York. The New York Postmaster thinks that the package found was the proceeds of a mail robbery in June last, to which the department had as yet obtained no clue.

Foreign Cattle. - A Mr. R. A. Alexander, of FOREIGN CATTLE.—A Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, Kentucky, has visited all the herds of short-horn cattle in England, lately, and shipped for this country forty-eight of the best animals selected therefrom, as also twenty-two South-down sheep. He is said to be the largest importer of short horn cattle in America, and every year he spends several months in England, to attend the fairs there, and purchase the best animals.

Characteristic Letter.

Among the interesting proceeding of the great Anti-Know-Nothing meeting in C. p. arleston, South Carolina, on the 5th inst., the collowing striking and cloquent letter was read from the Hou. A. P. Butler, I Inited States Separator in Congress from South Carolina:

To illustrate what I shall say hereafter, I will To illustrate what I shall say hereafter, I win quote from memory a sentence of Washington frying: "Our ancestors not only proclaimed but practiced a hardy morality that feared no contact. They trusted to the courage and power of truth in their anti-proscriptive constitutions and opinin their anti-proscriptive constitutions and opin-ions. They were willing to trust their destinies on the arena of a fair and open trial. They thought they could trust the cause of religion, so far as there should be a political jurisdiction over it, to the following clause of our Federal Consti-

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

And, by the same Constitution, Congress was intrusted with the power of establishing a uniform rule of naturalization. Now, as I understand it, the Know-nothing organization is to make war upon both these provisions in their true spirit. I suppose their aim will not be avowed to establish a religion or exclude a foreign immigration, but, under the assumption of Protestant purity and American patriotism, it is the purpose of the Order to take voluntary jurisdiction over these subjects—that is, to put into office themselves under the names of Protestant piety and American devotion; and, if they should succeed in their designs by the influence of these heterogeneous and irresponsible alliances, they will have substituted their conventional obligations for the Constitution of the Confederacy.

I believe I have left out another of their avowals—a common purpose to preserve the Union as they understand it should be preserved.

I believe I have left out another of their avowals—a common purpose to preserve the Union as they understand it should be preserved.

I acknowledge no piety that is proscriptive, I recognize no patriotism that is uncivilized and exclusive, and I want no Union that is not under the control of an operative Constitution. The Declaration of Independence and the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States were made under auspices and influences to rebuke the bigoted and conceited spirit that would invade them in the nineteenth century, when the different parts of the earth are as near as the different provinces of the same empire were formerly.

ent parts of the earth are as near as the different provinces of the same empire were formerly.

I regard the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution as the great and enduring pillars of an altar erected in this New World to toleration—an altar that owes its construction not to Jews and Catholics, nor to Protestants only, but to the united labors of all who have sought here a refuge from transatlantic domination. While Protestants may have borne the first and largest share in the work of American Independence, others, of whatever religious education, were scarcely behind then in zeal and activity for the hallowed cause. Even the Jew was no idle spectator of its advancement. I remember to the hallowed cause. Even the Jew was no idle spectator of its advancement. I remember to have heard it stated—indeed, ample evidence of the fact was on several occasions before me while upon the bench—that young Salvador was the first person who publicly read the Declaration of Independence in our '96 district. He fell shortly afterward battling for American freedom. And who was this Salvador? A gallant and dashing young Jew.

young Jew.

But a pertinent inquiry in the consideration this question relates to the origin of Know-not ingism. When did it originate, and why? It place. It arose, primarily, as an antidote to evils which were there brought about by an abuse of the naturalization laws. The introduction of foreigners was permitted in disregard of the several constitutional requirement as to three years' notice, five years' residence, &c. Mischief is now

tice, five years' residence, &c. Mischief is now resulting from the practice. But it is their own fault. They have mingled the waters of the Orontes and the Tiber, and it is theirs to drink of them. At the South tiese abuses have not prevailed. A proper observance of the law has had the effect of bringing among us a different class of foreign population from that at the North—one, at any rate, of which we do not complain.

Another reflection here suggests itself. Where is the necessity of any such interference with the elective franchie, as now proposed by the Knownothings, while the State Governments have, after all pleary control of the whole matter? Not only have they this control in regard to the privilege of voting, but the power exists in them even o determine who shall enjoy the rights of inhetance within their borders. If we were real apprehensive that foreign immigration was

privilge of voting, but the power exists in them even of determine who shall enjoy the rights of inhetance within their borders. If we were real apprehensive that foreign immigration was abot to endanger us in either of these respects, or any other, the true course would surely be to rek remedial action through the State Governments themselves. To demand it elsewhere wild be to contemn the ights of the States.

I shall regard Knew-nathingism, if introduced at le South, as but anothe Trojan horse, brought in sy enemies, and to be accepted only by the shaow and inconsiderate. Like that horse, it comes heralded as an object to call forth our praces, and enlist our adherence, when it is reay but the daring strangem of those who care in not or our welfare, and espect not our rights. My conviction is, that he doctrines and tendenies of Know-nothingm are not only insulting o such foreigners andopt our institutions afrom choice, and with the honest resolution of rendering implicit obeliens to the laws we have proclaimed, but they are increasely bad faith with the provisions of the Chestation, and especially fare all of the business of individual should seek to supersede the Constitution of officerinty is a degree of arrogant assumption what cannot contemplate without aversion. Wever may be the fate of the Union, let not outouthern honer be tarnished by the least violon of the sacred obligations of that revered imment.

After what I have all gentlement you may

nished by the least violon of the sacred obligations of that reveredinament.

After what I have al, gentlemen, you may
expect a distinct winny of my opinions. I have
no hesitation in ging I I am neither Jew nor
Catholic, but an imby, and I trust a sincere,
supporter of Proint Unistianity. In politics,
I am no Whig. n no Consolidationist. I am
a Democratic Relican, believing in the rights
and dignity of St authority. I am willing, I
hope, with patrioleal, to support the Federal
Government while reising its functions within
constitutional prestions. As a citizen, I am
proud of the desthich have been achieved
under the Star-sped Banner; nor shall any under the Star-sped Banner; nor shall any influences, either popular sentiment or of party dictation, event me of that feeling.

To Messrs. J. Sziai jr., W. G. DESAUSSURE; THOMAS Y. SIMMY., and C. R. MILES, Committee.

Prospec Mississippi.

The editor of thissippian, (published at Jackson,) who has jurned from an extended and protracted toutund the southern and eastern counties of saippi, thus confidently speaks of the prospethe Democracy:

"We can speak aties lly of the condition of public sentiment intheast Mississippi.—The prospects of thinocratic party were never brighter than appresent time. In almost every instance tow Nothing councils have been broken up, universal feeling of disgust and abhorrencthe principles of the order and its fruits, as ped since its introduction into this State des the public mind.

Our candid opinion i the democratic majority in November in d Tenth Legion will not be a vote less than at the last Presidential election, when tate was carried for General Pierce by 100 ajority. The greatest enthusiasm pervad democratic ranks, while the Whig Knowing leaders are chopfallen, and have gives contest as hopeless."

The following, from the Boston Times, is de-

serving of notice, coming from the hot-bed of Stonelland:

W (near Edgefield C. H.,)

W (near Edgefield C. H.,)

GENT EMEN (near Edgefield C. H.,)

3d in t., ip (near Edgefield C. H.,)

4d in leased to see some men fearless enough to exbers of this great and glorious Confederacy. With the State-rights doctrine as a prominent article of their political creed, and avowing openly and boldly their real position, there need be no doubt whatever, of the motives or purposes of Northern Democrats. We recognize to the fullest extent the right of every State to manage and control its own domestic concerns in its own way. "Non intervention" is not only our motte, but it is our practice—and well would it be for the peace, safety, and happiness of all portions of our Union, if this truly conservative and patriotic doctrine had been more generally established and adhered to. In this simple, but effective principle, lies the strength, the glory, and safety of the American Union, and our noble institutions. And just in proportion as we depart from this and proceed to meddle with the domestic affairs of our sister States—no matter what the subject may be—do we create a spirit of rancorous sectionalism and hostility, the effect of which is pernicious to the läst degree—and must, if not sea-

tionalism and hostility, the effect of which is pernicious to the last degree—and must, if not seasonably checked, prove our ruin as a united body
of States. There can be no doubt on this score,
for the dullest and most inattentive observer of
"passing events" can but see this manifest and
inevitable tendency of things. And, in view of
this danger to the body politic, how impressively
apparent is the duty of the Democracy of the
North in the premises!

Disagree as we may in relation to the question
of slavery in the abstract or as a system—deploring, teo, as we may, its establishment and spread
in our land, what, we would ask, has all that to
do with our duties and responsibilities as citizens

of this Union, not the least among which is the sacred observance of the rights and immunities which are guarantied to the people of every section by that "Magna Charta"—the Constitution of the United States? That instrument, framed by the early sages and patriots of the country, is, as we all know, the result of compromises and

by the early sages and patriots of the country, is, as we all know, the result of compromises and concessions on every hand. To the North as well as to the South, to every section and interest, it was designed and sent forth as the great chart and guide, as well as the protector of the rights and liberties of the American people.

Why not, then, recur to, and sustain, the leading doctrines and sentiments set forth therein? What other guide or chart is required in the management of our political affairs, save the Constitution, and the rightful and legal exposition of its purposes and meanings? On this ground, and with this object in view, stands the National Democracy, not only of the North, but of the whole country. It is a doctrine as true as Heaven itself, and will and must endure for all time to come. It is a doctrine, too, for the maintenance solf, and will and must endure for all time to come. It is a doctrine, too, for the maintenance of which the good and patriotic of all political parties can and ought to unite and stand upon. In former times, when heresies and danger abounded, men of the most diverse and opposite political views stood shoulder to shoulder, and contended gloriously and successfully for "the Union and the Constitution." It was in a warare of this kind, and for objects such as these, that Daniel Webster himself earned and won his greatest and brightest laurels, and secured for him the well-deserved title of "Defender of the Constitution." Here, too, Andrew Jackson, the mere mention of whose name sends a thrill of joy through every Democratic heart, won the imperishable glory and renewn which is everywhere accorded to him.

Let us, then, marshal the Democracy, and all good and true men everywhere, under this glori-

good and true men everywhere, under this glori-ous old motto of "Union and the Constitution." This is the duty of the Democracy, as it should

The New Haven Palladium, alluding to a statement which has been published in many newspapers, to the effect that a life of Richard P. Robinson, written by himself, is about to be ssued from the press, denies the truth of the report, and gives the following facts in relation to the history of Robinson after his acquittal

"His trial commenced on the 5th of June and resulted in his acquittal on the 11th. Accounts of the victories of Sam Houston, since a personal friend of Robinson, reading continually about Texas, resolved to go there immediately after his acquittal, which he fully expected. After his discharge he visited his home in Durham, in this State, and in a few days went to Mississippi, and thence shortly to Texas. His name was Richard Parmalee Robinson, his middle name being that of his mother's family. He dropped the Robinson to avoid notoriety on his journey, and the name of Parmalee becoming identified with his subsequent business transactions, he was unable to resume the name of Robinson conveniently, though he wished to do so, and never denied his identity.

The Indians were a source of constant annoyance to the setlers, and during a skirmish with

ance to the setters, and during a skirmish with them he received two shots in his right arm, which disabled it forever. From this circumthem he received two shots in his right arm, which disabled it forever. From this circumstance a foolish report arose that the hand that had killed Helen Jewett had withered. He was at first a trader, then studied law, and for a long time held the office of Clerk of the District Court. At the time of his death he was proprietor of a line of stages from Nacogdoches to Alexandria, La. He had for eight years past a contract to carry the U. S. mail, and last year got it renewed. He was married, had one son. For a few years past, he has annually visited his mother at the North, and last summer he spent several weeks in this city with his wife; recruiting from a severe illness. His father died four years ago; the death of his brother, James V. Robinson, who lived with him in Texas, occurred from a fever last winter.—Robinson was at that time given up by his physicians, but recovered, though never fully. His

Robipson was at that time given up by his physicians, but recovered, though never fully. His sisters are still living at the North.

Various accounts have been published of his gloomy wanderings and violent death, all of which were erroneous. He has been often confounded, also, with a person of the same name in Halifax. He has lived for the last eighteen years in Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had a large property. His death occurred in Louisville, while on his way to Washington. His health had been feeble for some time. Since his acquittal he has endeavored to lead such a life as might atone for the errors of the past, though he has always denied any knowledge of the crime of which he was accused. The constant anathemas of the press have been a source of great unhappiness to him, but he gave no indications of those tortures of a gnilty conscience, of which he was said to be the victim.

An aged soldier and sailor died on the 25th ull Manchester, England—Joseph Gilman, alme. Joe was a hero, a warrier, from h At Manchester, England—Joseph Gilman, of Hulme. Joe was a hero, a warrior, from his cradle to his death. He was born at Little Over, near Derby, 1759, and consequently was in his 96th year. He fought in more than a hundred battles in his country's cause, and in a still-greater number on his own account. He fought under Rodney, and Hood, in the West Indies, off Port Royal in April, 1782, against the French Admiral, Counte de Grasse, and is believed to have been the last survivor of that eventful day. Whether right or wrong, Joe was one of the foremost mutineers at the Nore. Joe dictated the third, the effective telegraph message to Mr. Pitt—namely, "Unless their demand for double pay was granted, to soldiers as well as sailors, in one hour they would weigh anchor, and with fifty ships of war, in four hours they would lay London in ashes." In this case, Joe's threat without blows, conquered both minister and monarch. This rebellious act was Joe's glory. He used to say he "had rendered no other service to his country or to mankind to be compared with it." Joe's favorite the immortal Nelson, personally selected him to accompany him in the St. George Joe's favorite the immortal Nelson, personally selected him to accompany him in the St. George to the Baltic, to Copenhagen. At Copenhagen Joe received a compound fracture of both legs. He served in the Royal Navy about eighteen years, and was one of the forlorn hope in the torming of Serringapatam.

The sovereign State of Kniphausen, in Germany, has collapsed into a seignory of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The important fact is notified in an ordinance just published by the Minister of State of Oldenburg. Its population did not exceed 3,500 souls.

The Rochester Democrat publishes the follow ing letter, and says it is a good criterion of the who are far from indulging any of the baser motives for celebrity which are apt to be imputed by those who are unable to credit the story of a monster of antediluvian proportions, that is supposed now to haunt Silver Lake, a small basin of fresh water in a rural district:

HOPEACRE, PERRY, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1855. Editors of the Democrat:

Hopeacre, Perry, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1855.

Editors of the Democrat:

Gentlemen: I am induced to present through your journal some facts concerning the existence of a monster in the Silver Lake, which will set the matter in a correct light before the public. The articles on this subject that have appeared in the columns of the Wyoming Times, printed in the columns of the Wyoming Times, printed in this village, have been written with candor and care, and are entirely reliable. It is not meant to endorse all Mr. Gillett's conclusions, upon the testimony he has given to the public, but to express the opinion of our community as to the course he has pursued in the matter. No man need fear being imposed upon by any statement found in the Times.

The evidence of the existence of a monster has been extensively copied by the press, and it is not necessary to give it anew. Five of the witnesses have confirmed their statements with an oath. Their honesty cannot reasonably be questioned. I have no doubt whatever that they really think they saw all that they affirm they have seen. Any one acquainted with all the parties and the testimony, it seems to me must so conclude, or pay no regard whatever to evidence in forming his opinion. The idea somewhat prevalent abroad, that the affair is indulged in merely as a hoax, or to entice visitors to our village, or to bring Silver Lake and Perry into notice, is entirely without foundation. We have reason to believe that the thoughtless and cruel report of the capture of the snake in the Buffalo Republic, which brought scores of persons from a distance to see it, did not originate with any of our citizens.

Whether or not there really is a monster in the

Whether or not there really is a monster in the Whether or not there really is a monster in the lake, is for every one to decide for himself "Seeing is believing," and they who have seen believe; the less favored would like to see for themselves. It is difficult to say just how much testimony is necessary to establish a fact, in itselfighly improbable. Every few days something new turns up, and it is to be hoped that before long the perplexing question will be put to rest.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. R. PAGE,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

While the old retired whalemen and you en of enterprise are trying to catch the mon nhabitant of Silver Lake, the public may amus itself by reading the following remarkable case reported to the Herald of Truth, Raleigh, North Carolina, by Wesley, a correspondent

"Quite on the top of the Blue Ridge, near the Yancey line, North Carolina, there lives a lad in many particulars much like a smake. He is, from appearance, about fourteen years old, well grown, and looks quite healthy. His talk to a stranger is very indistinct, his tongue seeming too heavy, very often thrust beyond the mouth, with a rolling vibratory motion. His back, which I saw and touched myself, is pied with light and lived colors, much like the dark rattlesnake; it also possesses a scaly nature, smooth, when rubback colors, much like the dark rattlesnake; it also possesses a scaly nature, smooth, when rubbed downward, but quite rough when the hand passes upward. His hands are covered with hard, bony excrescences, as if disposed to form a rattle. He has a strange taste for music—excelled only by serpents, which are charmed from their victims by music. When the winter has gone, and spring comes with a smiling sun, great caution is required to prevent his running into the woods, he showing a strong disposition to steal into the wild forest, there to enjoy himself by lying on old logs, or at other times dashing, without sense of fear, into the waters of the Lynnvile, running not far from his mother's home.

"It is said the mother was, before the birth o "It is said the mother was, before the birth of this strange son, walking through an old field in search of reeds, to be used as quills in weaving. She stepped on a rattlesnake, but without being bitten. After turning round, with not much affright, she proceeded to dispatch the venomous was, which mothers and daughters are not affraid to attempt in these mountains. But strange to tell that son is head; a sink part of the strange of the s marks of his mother's peril—marks of the squa-mous monster, whose chilling rattle was heard, and whose writhings of death were felt by that mother, while bruising the serpent's head!"

The Clergymen of Norfolk The Richmond Dispatch publishes a letter from Norfolk, from which we make the following extract relative to the conduct of the clergy:

Among the physicians, honorable mention should be made of Drs. Upshur, Higgins, Tunstall, Granier, Wright, Freeman, Moore, Stone, and Thomas C. Constable, who was on a visit to the springs when the disease broke out, and, to his credit be it said, returned to his post of disease and danger. In contrast to this noble conduct, we have to record the absence of Drs. Balfour and Fitz Gibbons, who left the city after the disease commenced. High praise should also be accorded to our clergy, who have acquitted themselves like Christian ministers of God in these trying times. trying times.

We record the names of Rev. Messrs.

strong, of the Presbyterian Church; Jackson, of St. Pauls, Protestant; Walke, of Christ Church, do.; Wills and Dibrell, of the Methodist; and the Pastor of the Chrian denomination. The praise of Mr. O'Keefe, the Catholic Pastor of St. Pat of Mr: O'Keefe, the Catholic Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, is on the lips of every one. Protestants as well as Catholics join together in paying deserved tribute to his untiring exertions in nursing and attending to the wants of the sick and dying, of every class and persuasion. The Minister of the Freemason street Baptist Church, is the only one who has proved recreant to his duty, and unfaithful to his flock. He left the city shortly before the epidemic broke out, and has kept himself safe away ever since. As a Christian minister he should have returned immediately to minister to the spiritual wants of his congregation, but in place, he wrote, we learn, to know whether it would be safe for him to return—and being advised that it would not, very prudently, but not very Samaritan-like, declined venturing back.

Rev. T. G. Keen arrived here vesterday from

Rev. T. G. Keen arrived here yesterday from Potersburg, to take charge for the present of the Freemason street Baptist Church, in place of the regular pastor, who can't renture among us yet awhile. Mr. Keen has had the yellow fever, and Mr. Tiberias Jones has not.

Iodine.

Iodine derives its name from Indos, a Greek word, signifying "violet colored;" but the transcendant beauty of the cofor of its vapor requires further elecidation than simply saying it has a violet hue. If a little Iodine be placed on a hot tile, it rises into a magnificent dense vapor, fit for the last scene of a theatrical representation. This remarkable substance was discovered by accident about forty years ago. At that period chemical pilosophy was in great repute, owing principally to the brilliant discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy. So singular a substance as Iodine, was to Davy a source of infinite pleasure. He studied its nature and properties with the fond-He studied its nature and properties with the fond-ness and zeal of a child at a puzzle map. His great aim was to prove its compound nature, bin this he failed; and to this day it is believed. be one of the primitive elements of the world we

in this he failed; and to this day it is believed to be one of the primitive elements of the world we live in.

Iodine is found in almost every natural substance with which we are acquainted, although in very minute portions. The sea furnishes an almost inexhaustible supply of Iodine. All the fish, the shells, the sponges and weeds of the ocean yield it in passing through the chemical sieve. Whatever be the food of sen-weeds, it is certain that Iodine forms a portion of their banquet; and to those beautiful plants we turn when Iodine is to be manufactured for commercial purposes. The weeds cast up by the boiling surfupon the desolate shores of the sea islands would at first sight appear among the most useless things in the world, but they are not; their mission is fulfilled; they have drawn the Iodine from the briny wave and are ready to yield it up for the benefit and happiness of man. The inhabitants of the Tyrol are subject to a very painfal disease called goitre, or cretinism; for this malady Iodine is a perfect cure. Go and have your portrait painted "as you are." Photography tells the whole truth without flattery, and the colors used in the process are only silver and Iodine.—Scientific American.

Nine persons sailed from Balse down the Rhine.
A Jew who wished to go to Schalampi, was allowed to come on board and journey with them,
on condition that he would conduct himself with
propriety, and give the captain eighteen kroutzers for his passage.

Now it is true, something jingled in the Jew's
pocket when he struck his hand against it;
but the only money therein was a twelve-

pocket when he struck his hand against it; but the only money therein was a twelve-kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this he accepted the offer with gratitude: for he thought to himsef, "something may be earned even upon the water. There is many a man who has grown rich on the Rhine." During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with wallet under his arm—for he did not lay it aside—was the object of much mirth and mockerry, as alas is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and

aside—was the object of much mirth and mockery, as also is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thurrington and Saint Velt, the passengers, one after the other grew silent, gazed down the river until one spoke out:

"Come, Jew, do you know any pastime that will anuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their long stay in the wilderness."

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" And he proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and propound curious questions to each other, and he, with their permission, would sit down with them. Those who could not answer the question, should pay the one who propounded them a twelve-kreutzer piece; and those who answered them pertinently should receive a twelve-kreutzer piece.

The proposal pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked at random whatever entered his head.

Thus, for example, the first one asked:

"How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliah eat upon an empty stomach?"

All said that it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid over their twelve kreutzers.

But the Jew said, "One for he who has eaten.

one egg, cannot eat a second on an empty stom-ach," and the other paid him twelve kreutzers. The second thought, wait Jew, I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall

win my piece.

Why did the Apostle Paul write the sec Why did the Apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?"

The Jew seid, "becase he was not in Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer piece.

When the third found the Jew so well versed in the bible he tried him in a different way.

'Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and yet completes it in time?"

"The rope-maker, if he is industrious," said the Jew.

the Jew.

In the meanwhile they drew near the village and one said to the other, "that is Bamlach."

Then the fourth "said, in what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said "in February; for that has only the said that "!

twenty-eight days "
The fifth said, " there are two natural brothe The first said, "there are two natural rotations and still only one of them is my uncle."

The Jew said, "the uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now jumped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "what fish have their eyes nearest

The seventh man asked, "how can ride from Basle to Berne in the shade,

ride from Basic to Berne in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?"

The Jew said: "When he comes to a place here there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot."

The eighth asked, "When a man rides in the winter time from Berne to Basic and has forgotten his gloves, how must be manage so that his hands shall not freeze?"

can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"
The Jew said: "The last must take the dish with the egg, and let it lay there as long as he

to make a good sweep After many preliminary compliments, he asked with an air of mischiev-ous friendliness: "How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lay in each

pan?"
No one could answer this, and one after another gave him a twelve-kreutzer piece.

But when the ninth desired that he should an swer it himself, he frankly acknowledged that t trout could not be fried in that way!

trout could not be fried in that way!

Then it was maintained that this was unfair in the Jew, but he stoutly affirmed that there was no provision for it in the agreement, save that he who could not answer the questions should pay the kreutzers; and fulfilled the agreement by paying that sum to the ninth of his courades, who had asked him to solve it himself. But they all being rich merchants, and grateful for the amusement which had passed an hour or two very pleasantly for them, laughing heartly over their loss and at the Jew's cunning.

Stimulating Liniment, as prepared at GILMAN'S Drug Store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronicana Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. This Liniment has been prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this city for many years, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its spectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufficers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle gails, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast.

May 23

I Sick Headache Remedy.-A remedy for IJ Sick Headache Remedy.—A remedy for the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory-testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been benefited by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are afflicted with the distressing complaint, for which no medicine has before been made public. Dr. Eestman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so longueceded, has attracted the attention that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own knowledge of Dr. Eastman's character and practice, we have no doubt that the medicine deserves the favor it receives, and that it will prove to be a great benefit to all who may give it a trial.—Lynn News, December 23, 1853.

For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all the druggists.

Apr 2

The Fauguler White Sulphur Springs, Va.

A RE now open for the reception of Company, and in a far more attractive condition than they ever have been.

A gross misrepresentation against them having been published in the Petersburg Intelligencer and Baltimore Son, to the effect that they were closed for the season, is now traced to an irresponsible source, unworthy of actice. It is proper to state that there is no shadow of foundation for it, and the subscriber trusts that he will not per to state to at there is no shadow of foundation for it, and the subscriber trusts that he will not be made the victim of such malignity; and that the respectable journals which have given currency to the Tumor by transferring it to their columns, will disabuse the public mind through the same medium.

ALEX BAKER. the same medium July 14—tf

DOBERT J. WALKER & LOUIS JANIN have formed a co-partnership under the firm of "Walken & Janis," for the management and argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and before the Court of Claims, at

Washington city.
Address: Washington, D. C.
May 10—3meod POCALYPTC SKETCHES, Lectur

On the Book of Revelation, by the Rev. John Gummag, D. D.; 75 cents.

Benedictions, or the Blessed Life, by the Rev. Cumming, D. D.; 75 cents.

School Books and School Requisites at the low at price, for sale at the bookstone. est price, for sale at the bookstore of
GRAY & BALLANTYNE.

On 7th street, near Odd Fellows' Hall DEANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Just received from a sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

No 498 Seventh Street.

CTGOR H MALLIEW